Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1828.

[VOL. IX ....NO. 433

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS

Votes in the several States.

The following article may be useful, at the present time, for special reference:

There is no political subject which ought to engage the minds of the people of Virginia more at this time than the amendment of their constitution. They have said a convention shall assemble for that purpose, and they will ere long be called upon to select therefor, suitable representatives. It has occurred to us that as the elective privilege is the grand conservator of the rights of all, it might be well to prepare a brief view of the qualifications now required for voters in the several states of the Union, in order that our citizens generally may better avail themselves of the right which experience affords, in the formation of their opinions on this head, and have accordingly done so. It will be seen that Virginia stands alone with her freehold qualification.

Stanton Spectator.

In New Hampshire—every male inhabitant 21 years of age, three months in the state—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Massachusetts every male citizen, (paupers and persons under guardianship excepted,) one year in the state and six months in the town or township where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island—No constitution—By charter of Charles II. all freemen vote.

In Connecticut, every white male citizen having a legal residence for six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum, and white males enrolled in the militia one year, or being exempt from military duty by law, having paid a state tax within the year, and of good moral character.

In Vermont—Every man of quiet and peaceable behaviour, one year in the state.

In N. Jersy—All inhabitants 12 months resident or worth a clear estate of £50 proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania—Every freeman who has resided two years in the state, and paid a tax; and the sons of such between 21 and 22 without the payment of a tax.

In Maryland—All free white males 21 years of age, having resided one year in the state, and six months in the county.

In North Carolina—All freemen with a freehold of 50 acres, and a residence of one year for senators; and all freemen resident 12 months, having paid taxes, for members of the house of commons.

In South Carolina—Every free white citizen, having resided two years in the state, with a freehold of 50 acres, or town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of a tax within the year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the state government.

In Georgia—All citizens and inhabitants, who have paid taxes required of them, and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana—Every free white male citizen, residing therein one year, and having paid a tax or being a freeholder.

In Kentucky—All free white male citizens, two years in the county where they vote.

In Ohio—Every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a state or county tax.

In Tennessee—Every freeman an inhabitant of the state, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies without being a resident thereof—If not possessed of a freehold he must have resided six months when he offers to vote.

In Mississippi—Every free white male person a year in the state, and six months in the county, serving in the militia or paying a tax.

In Illinois—white male inhabitants, six months in the state.

In Missouri—All free white male citizens, one year in the state and three months in the county.

In Alabama—Every white male of lawful age having resided one year in the state, and three months in the county.

In Indiana—All white male citizens one year in the state.

In New York—Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, one year in the state, and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militiaman or fireman—or labored upon the public highways, &c.

In Maine—Every freeman before the election—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Virginia—Fifty acres of unimproved land in the county, or twenty five acres of land with a house on it, held for life or in fee simple, qualify a man to vote in the county where the land lies—provided said land has been owned by him for six months before the election, or has descended to him, or come by marriage or gift. —An improved lot in any corporate town, with a dwelling house of a certain size thereon. A person owning land as above, in different counties, may vote in each county for delegates, but can only give one vote for a senator, or for a member of congress, in the same district.

☞ In every case voters are required to be citizens of the United States, by birth or naturalization.

An Imported Cow.—The ship Alexander, has just brought for Col. Powell, of Philadelphia, an extraordinary improved Durham short-horned Cow which produced in England, as appears by certificate, 30 quarts of milk a day, in June last, and afforded from the milk of seven days 19 1-2 lbs. avoirdupois of butter, and had continued to give milk until the birth of her calf.

Vandalia, Illinois, Aug. 11.—The town of Galena, at the Lead Mines in this State, was commenced in 1826. We learn from the Journal printed at that place, that it now has a population of near seven hundred. There are forty-two stores and warehouses, twenty-two porter cellars and grocers; a goodly number of lawyers and physicians; and general assortments of mechanics, &c. The number of dwelling-houses and stores is 195; and 46 new buildings are going up. There have been 75 steam boat and 33 keel boat arrivals since 1st March. About *eight millions pounds* of lead were exported during the year ending 1st of June last. The population in the neighborhood of the Mines is estimated at 10,000. Galena is nearly 300 miles N. N. W. from this place.

The Cincinnati Republican offers a bet of $1000 that Jackson will receive the electoral vote of Ohio; $1000 on the electoral vote of Kentucky; $1000 on Indiana; and $3000 that he has a majority of the electoral votes of the U. States. The money to be lodged in the office of Mr. Gilmore, exchange broker.

A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt at Portland, (Maine) on the 14th ult. at 10 o'clock, P. M. The windows rattled, and the houses were shaken. The weather, at the time, was clear.

The entire dwelling of a barber has been discovered at Herculaneum. His shop, utensils, benches, stove, even the pins which were used for the coiffure of the ladies, are said to be in a state of extraordinary preservation.

The New York *Statesman* says, "That prim, stiff, unmeaning, shadowless, dirty exotic, the Lombardy poplar, ranks and files of which have invaded our shores, and driven back the natives of our own woods, is now, we hope, proscribed by by universal consent, and will be exterminated as soon as possible."

Air Plant.—The gardener of Prince Leopold has lately succeeded in producing the air plant, which was never before known to flower in this country, with flowers as in China. The air plant has the wonderful property of living wholly on air, and is suspended by the Chinese from the ceilings in their rooms, which are adorned by its beauty and perfumed by its fragrance. *London paper.*

Second childhood.—It is stated in the Boston Bulletin, that a lady in Monmouth, state of Maine, now 88 years old, has had within the last three years, a new set of teeth, a new head of hair, and *new eyes*.... being now able to read newspapers without spectacles, after having been deprived of sight for some time.

At the late term of the New-York Court of Sessions, John Votey, aged 23, was tried for assaulting his mother, aged 74 years by pushing her against the wall and otherwise ill treating her. He plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour in the penitentiary for one year.

The Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger announces the death of John Wilson, Esq. lately a Representative in Congress from South Carolina. He had been in ill health for some time, but his death was sudden and unexpected.

AN OBLIGING EPISTLE.

Sir: To avoid all proceedings unpleasant,
I beg you will pay what is due;
If you do you'll *oblige me* at present;
If you don't, then I must *oblige you*

United States' Laws,

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress

NO. LXVIII.

An Act authorizing the establishment of an Arsenal on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola Bays.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to procure, as soon as it can be effected, on reasonable terms, a site for an Arsenal on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola Bays, and to cause to be erected thereon such an arsenal as may be deemed proper, for the safe keeping of arms and munitions of war of the United States, for the Mexican Gulf frontier: and that for these purposes the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO. LXIX.

An Act to authorize the selection of lands for the benefit of a Seminary of Learning, in the State of Alabama, instead of other lands heretofore selected.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Trustees of the University of the State of Alabama be, and they are hereby, authorized to surrender the patents issued for section twelve, the North east quarter of section seventeen, the North east quarter of section twenty eight, and the East half of the North east quarter of section thirty four, in Township four, range eleven West, in the Huntsville Land District, and to select a like quantity in lieu thereof, of any of the public lands of the United States, in said State; and that, on such relinquishment being made by the Trustees as aforesaid, patents shall issue to the purchasers from the United States, of said lands, or their assignees.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

NO. LXXX.

An Act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Illinois to sell and convey a part of the land reserved and granted to said State for the use of the Ohio Saline.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Illinois shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, as said Legislature shall by law direct, such part or parts of the tract of land reserved and granted to said State, for the use and support of the Salt Works, known by the name of the Ohio Saline, in the county of Gallatin, in the said State, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to such objects as the said Legislature may by law hereafter direct: *Provided*, That the Legislature shall not sell and convey more than thirty thousand acres of the land reserved and granted for the use of the Saline aforesaid.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

NO. LXXXI.

An Act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of the Canals authorized by law; and making donations of lands to certain persons in Arkansas Territory.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby granted to the State of Ohio, for the purpose of aiding said State in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, by the Maumee route, a quantity of land, equal to one half of five sections in width, on each side of said Canal, between Dayton and the Maumee river, at the mouth of the Anglaize, so far as the same shall be located through the public land, and reserving each alternate section of the land unsold to the United States, to be selected by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States; and which land, so reserved to the United States, shall not be sold for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre. The said land, hereby granted to the State of Ohio, to be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of said State, for the purpose aforesaid, and no other: *Provided*, That said canal, when completed, shall be, and forever remain, a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge, whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, passing through the same: *And provided*, also, That the extension of the said Miami canal shall be commenced within five years, and completed within twenty years, or the State shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount of any lands previously sold; and that the title to purchasers, under the State, shall be valid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so soon as the route of said canal shall be located, and agreed on by said state, it shall be the duty of the Governor thereof, or such other person or persons as may have been, or shall hereafter be, authorized to superintend the construction of said canal, to examine and ascertain the particular lands to which the said state will be entitled under the provisions of this act, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Ohio, under the authority of the Legislature thereof, after the selection shall have been so made, as aforesaid, shall have power to sell and convey the whole, or any part of said land, and give a title, in fee simple, therefor to the purchaser thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Indiana be, and hereby is authorized to convey and relinquish to the State of Ohio, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by said states, all the right and interest granted to the said State of Indiana, to any lands within the limits of the State of Ohio, by an act, entitled, "An Act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said state in opening a canal, to connect the waters of Wabash river with those of Lake Erie," approved on the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; the State of Ohio to hold said land on the same conditions upon which it was granted to the State of Indiana, by the act aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the State of Ohio five hundred thousand acres of the lands owned by the United States, within the said state, to be selected as hereinafter directed, for the purpose of aiding the State of Ohio in the speedy payment of the said debt, or the interest thereon, which has heretofore been, or which may hereafter be, contracted by said state, in the construction of the canals within the same, undertaken under the authority of the laws of said state now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted for the extension of canals now making; which land, when selected, shall be disposed of by the Legislature of Ohio, for that purpose, and no other: *Provided*, The said canals, when completed or used, shall be, and forever remain, public highways, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or charge whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service passing along the same: *And provided further*, That the said canals, already commenced, shall be completed in seven years from the approval of this act; otherwise the State of Ohio shall stand bound to pay over to the United States the amount which any lands, sold by her, within that time, may have brought; but the validity of the titles derived from the state by such sales, shall not be affected by that failure.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the selection of the land granted by the fifth section of this act, may be made under the authority, and by the direction of the Governor of the State of Ohio, of any lands belonging to the United States within said State, which may at the time of selection be subject to entry at private sale, and within two years from the approval of this act: *Provided*, That, in the selection of the lands hereby granted no lands shall be comprehended which have been reserved for the use of the United States, as alternate sections, in the grants hitherto made, or which may be made during the present session of Congress, of lands within the said state, for roads and canals: *And provided*, That all lands so selected shall, by the Governor of said state, be reported to the office of the Register of the district in which the land lies, and no lands shall be deemed to be selected, until such report be made and the lands so selected shall be granted by the United States to the State of Ohio.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect, provided, the Legislature of Ohio, at the first session thereof, hereafter to commence, shall express the assent of the state to the several provisions and conditions hereof; and unless such expression of assent be made, this act shall be wholly inoperative, except so far as to authorize the Governor of Ohio to proceed in causing selections of said land to be made, previous to the said next session of the Legislature.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That each head of a family, widow or single man, over the age of twenty-one years, actually settled on that part of the Territory of Arkansas, which, by the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, West of the Mississippi, ratified the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, has ceased to be a part of said Territory, who shall remove from such settlement, according to the provisions of that treaty, shall be authorized to enter with the proper Register of the Land Office in Arkansas, a quantity not exceeding two quarter sections of land, on any of the public lands in that Territory, the sale of which is authorized by law, and in conformity with the lines of the public surveys, at any time within two years from the passage of this act; and upon presenting the certificate of such entry to the Secretary of the Treasury, a patent shall be issued to such settler, or to his, her or their heirs, for the lands so entered, as a donation from the United States, as an indemnity for the improvements and losses of such settler under the aforesaid treaty.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register and Receiver of the Land Office to which application may be made to enter such lands, shall be authorized to take the proper testimony of such actual settlement and subsequent removal, as in cases of pre emption heretofore granted to actual settlers, for which a reasonable compensation shall be made to such Registers and Receivers, by the United States.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

NO. LXXXII.

An Act to revive and continue in force an act entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war," passed on the tenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and six, and limited as in said act declared, to the term of six years, and afterwards revived and continued in force for and during the term of six years, by an act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force 'An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war, and for other purposes,'" passed on the twenty fifth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and afterwards revived and continued in force for the term of one year, by an act entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled 'An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war,'" passed on the fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and further revived and continued in force for the term of six years, by an act entitled "An act to revive and continue in force 'An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war,'" passed on the fourth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, shall be, and the said act is hereby, revived and continued in full force and effect for and during the term of six years from and after the passage of this act, and from thence unto the end of the next session of Congress: *Provided*, That any evidence which has been taken to support any claim of any person disabled in the Revolutionary war, under the authority of the act of fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, reviving and continuing in force for one year "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war," shall be received and acted upon by the Secretary of War, in the same manner as if said act was still in force, and had not expired: *And provided also*, That this act and any thing contained in the act hereby revived and continued in force, shall not be construed to repeal or make void the fourth section of an act entitled "An act concerning invalid pensions," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and the said fourth section of the said last mentioned act shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, and to continue to be in full force and effect; any thing in the said act hereby revived and continued in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right any person has, or hereafter may acquire, to receive a pension in virtue of any law of the United States, shall be construed to commence at the time of completing his testimony, pursuant to the act hereby revived and continued in force.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the agents for the payment of pensions to invalid pensioners of the United States in future be required to give bonds, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Department of War, in such penalty as he shall direct for the faithful discharge of the duties confided to them, respectively.

Approved: 24 May, 1828.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICKS.

The following interesting story from the Savannah Mercury is recommended to our readers, as an able illustration of the great principles of the "American System."

For the purpose of illustrating the idea, that it is sometimes *cheaper* for a community to pay *nominally* higher prices for many articles of consumption, if manufactured among ourselves, than to bring the same article from abroad, at a less *cash price*, we will give a short sketch of the history of a country village, which we have some where seen or heard of, though we cannot at this moment tell when or where.

As the history goes, in the state of—we will say Massachusetts—there existed in times past, a very flourishing village, which from being situated in a remote corner of the state, had but little foreign trade, and the villagers were consequently in the habit of manufacturing almost all articles for domestic use among themselves. Mr. Roram supplied his neighbors with hats,—Mr. Snip the tailor made coats, and Mr. Crispin made shoes. In short, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the cabinet maker, silver-smith, all found employment, and supported their families in ease and competence. The school master, the doctor, the lawyer, the barber, the printer and the parson, found sufficient patronage among them; and all together gave a profitable business to the grocer, and to the dealer in fancy articles. The farmers also for twenty miles around, felt the general effects of this village prosperity. They found a ready market for their corn and pork, and flour and butter and beef; and even the good woman derived a proportional advantage from the prosperity of others; she found no difficulty in exchanging her poultry and her eggs, and the productions of her loom, for cash or sugar and tea; or tobacco and snuff, if she happened to prefer these articles, as some good women will—and was never at a loss for a new bonnet.

But time effects changes every where. The lawyer went to Boston, and found that he could obtain a coat for a less sum than he was in the habit of paying Mr. Snip, the village tailor. It was his interest, he thought, to buy on the cheapest terms. So he bought all his coats at Boston; it became fashionable, and all the villagers followed his example. They were not to be taxed, they said, for the benefit of Mr. Snip. The tailor lost his business—mortgaged his house to the lawyer, became a bankrupt, and moved away. It was soon found that hats could be purchased in Boston cheaper than Mr. Roram could manufacture them. So Mr. Roram soon lost his business, and was obliged to follow the tailor. The farmers found that they could send to Boston for their furniture, their saddles and bridles, instead of purchasing them as heretofore, at the village. Dr. Pestle said he could buy better and cheaper shoes in Boston than could be furnished by Mr. Crispin. Thus one after another, the mechanics lost their business, and so left the place. The shop-keepers soon followed their customers. At length the barber found that, saving the lawyer, the doctor, and the parson, he had no chins to scrape—so, in a fit of the blue-devils, he drowned himself in his own suds. What became of the PRINTER, we could never exactly ascertain. The doctor, finding none left to take his pills, shifted his quarters. So did the parson. And in the end, the lawyer, having monopolized all the real estates of his neighbors, by foreclosing the mortgages, found himself the sole inhabitant of the skeleton of the once flourishing village of Fairtown—and himself totally ruined by the utter worthlessness of the property which he had acquired.

The farmers in the neighborhood no longer found a market for their corn and their pork. Whatever they might raise over and above their own consumption, became worthless because it could not be sold. The good woman found no purchaser for her butter, her poultry and her eggs. The people had no means of raising money for the payment of their taxes, their medicines, and those comforts which former indulgence had rendered necessary. They became poor; run in debt; their land sunk in value; and, finally, those who were able, moved away to some new purchase, perhaps.

Such is the history, as we heard it. If it is not authentic, it is no fault of ours; but still it is just as good for our argument as if it were true. And, furthermore, if it is not true, it may become so, in a dozen instances, if our citizens do not look better to their own permanent interests.

YOUNG MR. MACRAE.

The death of our late friend and fellow citizen, *Alexander H. Mac Rae*, Esqr. about whom his friends have been for some months in a state of painful anxiety, is now rendered certain by the receipt of official accounts. He was killed in the action on the 11th of February last, between the *Guerrero*, under Capt. Porter, and the *Lealtad* frigate, in the gallant support of the cause which he had espoused, after having acquitted himself to the admiration of his new friends in the previous engagement with the brigs *Marte* and *Amelia*.

Mr. Mac Rae was in the 29th year of his age—a native, and for much the largest portion of his life, an inhabitant of this place.—He possessed a considerable genius for drawing, and general talents much above mediocrity. He early evinced a passion for military life, which he made many fruitless efforts to gratify; and we have good reason to believe, that the theatre of his death was one on which he would have shone conspicuously in life.—"But he fell in the first of his fields, and the battles he would have won were cut off from his renown." His fate is lamented by a bereaved father and mother, several brothers and sisters, and many friends, to whom his private worth had endeared him. But they will be consoled by the reflection, that his life terminated gloriously, and the still more comfortable hope, that his latter end was that of the righteous. It is at once creditable to the country whose cause he adopted, and gives the fullest assurance of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Mac Rae acquitted himself, that a pension has been allowed by the Mexican Government to his nearest surviving relative, of Thirty Dollars per month during his natural life. *Fay. Observer.*

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.

We were no less surprised than pleased on opening a late Columbia (S. C.) paper, to meet with the following advertisement of a mercantile house in that town:

"*Southern Domestics.*—The subscribers have received on consignment from the Lincolnton Cotton Manufacturing Company, of North Carolina, 3,000 yards 4-4 sheeting, which they offer low for cash, either by wholesale or retail. Those who wish to encourage Southern enterprise will please favor us with a call.

D. & J. EWART."

So, North Carolina is the first of the Southern States to export domestic cloths. This fact will surprise the people of the States themselves, not one in ten of whom we suspect, are aware of the existence of such an establishment as that in Lincolnton, the only one in the state, (may we not say in the Southern States?) in which cloth is manufactured.* But the spirit of the south, is up, and in a few years, we doubt not, manufactories will be scattered over the country. Driven to it by the operation of the "American System," as it is called, the South will ere long assert her independence on all the world which it is capable of maintaining; and that system, which if tamely submited to, is calculated to complete the ruin of the Southern States, will be the happy means of wealth and independence to them, by exhibiting and calling into action all their latent resources, and giving a powerful impetus to industry and enterprize. In this view, and hoping for these effects, the people already look upon the Tariff as a blessing, rather than the curse which it was expected to prove. *Fay. Obs.*

*The Cotton Factories in this place and in Edgecombe county, are for spinning only.

UNITED STATES BANK.

It appears from a report made by a committee appointed to examine the condition of the United States' Bank, that the profits of the last year, exceeded those of 1822, in the sum of 823,000 dollars; and were greater by 979,000 dollars, than the average of profits for the three years preceding 1822.

The specie on hand on the 1st of August last, was 6,593,000; circulation 13,000,000. Public deposits 7,301,000.—Private do 6,593,000. Funded Debt held by the Bank 16,220,000. Discounts 37,000,000. Contingent Fund, 4,380,000.—Suspended Debt, 7,109,000.

Very warm encomiums are bestowed on the President in the report, and the measures which have been taken to increase the circulation of the bank and extend its business are highly applauded. This report concluded with resolutions approving of the administration of the bank in every thing greneral and particular, which resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

The committee consisted of Messrs. Chauncey, Henry, Evans, C. J. Ingersoll Ronaldson and Fisher.

Com. Barron.....We understand that Com. Barron arrived in this city on Wednesday last. He visits the north in the hope of improving his daughter's health. *Philadelphia paper.*

The People's Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Andrew Jackson.

(OF TENNESSEE.)

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."
JEFFERSON.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me," &c.
JAMES MADISON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part is the ensuing presidential election."
JAMES MONROE.

"General Jackson's *services to this nation* entitle him to their *highest rewards—his whole career has been* signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) *who has shed so much Glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property*, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness."
HENRY CLAY.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living"
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

[*Election is on Thursday, 13th day of November.*]

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist.	Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d	Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d	Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
4th	John Giles, of Rowan.
5th	Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
6th	John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th	Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
8th	Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
9th	Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
10th	John Hall, of Warren.
11th	Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
12th	Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
13th	Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
14th	Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
15th	Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

The Contrast—John Q. Adams is dressed with a dandy cap and tassels, short jacket, silk stockings, nankeen pantaloons, and yellow morocco pumps—The Farmer of Tennessee appears dressed in cloth manufactured on his own farm—Which shows the most friendship for the "American System," plain substantial homespun, or nankeen from China, and silk stockings from France?—"Actions speak louder than words." *Poughkeepsie Observer.*

Keep your temper.—The western elections are making the Adams editors almost mad with desperation. Pleasants, of the Richmond Whig, is getting lunatic. Read the following elegant extract: *Noah.*

"Jacksonism, the most *infernal* description of party spirit, that ever yet animated the human breast—that never sleeps for a moment—to whom all places and times are alike indifferent. Our exertions have not kept pace with the *frantic and demoniacal spirit* of Jacksonism—it would be as reasonable to expect the discreet movements of a rational man, to keep pace with the *phrenzied march of lunacy.*"

Mr. Adams.—The result of the western elections, leaves the prospects of Mr. Adams' re-election, worse than hopeless. It is useless for him to contend any longer with the settled determination of the people, and the sooner he withdraws from the contest, the better will it be for his own reputation. When there is no longer the least chance of success, he ought to give his friends an opportunity of starting a fresh horse. *ibid.*

Mr. Adams a murderer.—Since Mr. Adams has come into office, he has suffered six men to be executed, whom he might have saved by granting them a pardon. The charge against Jackson of being a murderer on account of the execution of the six militia men, rests upon his failure to pardon them, after they had been sentenced to death by the due course of law. According to the argument of the Adams men, therefore, Mr. Adams is a murderer, and ought not to be supported as a candidate for the Presidency?
Delaware Gazette.

"*There were giants in those parts.*"

At the late term of Bladen County Court, N. C. we understand that of seven lawyers present, the aggregate height of five of them was thirty-one feet eight inches! The tallest was 6 feet 6 1-2 inches; the next 6 feet 4 1-2 inches; the next 6 feet 4 inches; the next 6 feet 3 1-2 inches, and the last 6 feet 1 1-2 inch.
Fayetteville Observer.

CAPE FEAR RIVER.

We have been gratified to learn that the improvement of Cape Fear river above Fayetteville has been begun with flattering prospects of success. In a conversation with Mr. King, who is engaged in superintending the work, it appears that, by the construction of a set of wing dams at Buoy's shoals, and cutting through three ledges of rock, with some other work which was completed in a few days, good batteaux navigation has been obtained to Silver run shoals, 16 miles above Fayetteville. The water having fallen, the hands returned to Spring Hill shoals, three miles below Fayetteville. At this place there was, at this time, but twelve inches of water, and at this place much loss has been experienced by those concerned, by the detention of boats at dry seasons of the year. With eight or nine hands, in four days, a dam was erected two hundred and thirty feet long, and a channel opened affording four feet of water. This obstruction having been removed, the hands returned up the river, and in the course of a fortnight, it is expected batteaux navigation will be made as high up as Averasborough. We hope in a short time to give still farther accounts of the rapid progress of improvements up this river.

To show the success with which these operations are now carried on, we mention the fact, that the log on which the steam boat Cotton Plant struck some two or three years ago, and which Mr. Hinton James in vain attempted to raise with the help of forty hands, was raised in July last, by Colonel Tate, with only seventeen; and also that sixty large logs, besides many smaller ones, and including the one just mentioned, were raised by him out of the channel of the river in eight days. *Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Example of a Diocesan Bishop.—A late English paper says, "The Bishop of Lincoln will give a splendid supper of eighty covers in the hall of Christ College on commencement Monday."—Eighty covers!! His Master (our Saviour) had not where to lay his head.

Lately in a Roman Catholic town in Europe, a Protestant and a Catholic were buried in one grave! This is the first time, probably, that bigotry has not prevented such an interment in that part of the world.

St Paul's church in Troy, N. Y. was consecrated on Saturday, by Bishop Hobart. He administered the rite of confirmation to 40 persons. On Monday, one hundred and nine of the pews were sold for $38,000.

The Rev. Dr. Skinner is to be dismissed from the Pine street Church in Boston, over which he was a short time since installed, in consequence of ill health.

A Bible Society, formed last Spring among the students in Amherst College, Mass. has recently forwarded to the Treasurer of the American Bible Society *one hundred and eighty five dollars*, for the purpose of circulating the Scriptures in South America

In Springfield, Ohio, about 50 persons have been added to the Presbyterian church, within the last 3 weeks, on profession of their faith.

The Baptist Convention of Virginia has earnestly recommended to all the friends of humanity, and especially to every member of their Church to refrain from the use of ardent spirits.

Simplification of Law Process.—Mr. Peel has brought a bill into the British House of Commons for simplying the legal proceedings in cases where the debt is of small amount. The bill proposes to extend the jurisdiction of the county courts to all cases under ten pounds. Long declarations full of technicalities are to be dispensed with. For instance, in case of an action brought for goods sold, it is simply to run—"A. B. complains of C. D. that he owes him ten pounds, for goods delivered on the 1st March, 1827" The cases are to be tried by a jury of *five*—the *majority* to decide. The person of the debtor, in the cases contemplated by the bill, to be exempted from arrest—the remedy to go against his goods, and these to be taken wherever they may be found—the amount of the fees to be settled, and in no case are the Sheriff's fees to exceed ten shillings—persons against whom judgments go, are to be permitted to pay in instalments, within *four* months.

The Cherokees.—There is a report, that the Arkansas Cherokee Delegation, in entering into the late treaty at Washington, acted contrary to the wishes and instructions of their countrymen, and that they have made themselves liable to severe punishment. From circumstances which have transpired since the return of the delegation from Washington, we have been somewhat inclined to believe it, though we should like to hear more on this subject, before we give full credit. Above all things, we should hate to witness another Greek tragedy acted over.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 23, 1828.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Any quantity of *Jackson Electoral Tickets*, can be had at the office of the Western Carolinian, on very low terms....say 25 cents per hundred, or $2 per thousand. Committees in the several counties, and individuals, would do well to apply soon, so that there may not be any disappointment in supplying themselve in time. t39

Hyde county is not yet heard from; which prevents us giving, this week, a full list of the members of the next General Assembly.

Melancholy depravity.—A man by the name of Donald Mac Donald, 107 years old, was lately taken before the police court of Boston, for being a *common drunkard!* and was sent to the house of correction. He is truly a *veteran* toper. His *success* in the vice of drunkenness, will, we fear, give countenance to tiplers.

Constans F. Daniels, Esq. late editor of the *late* Cheraw Spectator, is hereafter to have the editorial guidance of the Camden Journal. Mr. Daniels's writings are full of instruction and humor; and under his management, we may expect the Journal will become an interesting, useful and amusing paper.

Murder, most foul!.....A gentleman living in Giles county, Tennessee, who kept a public house, left home about the 1st ultimo, with his wife, to stay over night, leaving the house in the care of his two daughters, with directions for them to receive no travellers during his absence. Late in the evening, an old and a young man called to get lodging; the girls refused, mentioning that it was their father's commands to refuse every one; but after much insisting, the strangers were finally permitted to stay. Some time after they had retired to rest, they were awakened by a loud and unusual noise in the girl's room; they immediately got up and rushed towards it, and met a man at the door; who refusing to answer on being hailed, the young man shot him dead with a pistol he had brought along. On entering the room, a most bloody and appalling scene presented itself: the girls were in bed, with their throats cut, weltering in their blood! It appears that their murderer was a near neighbor, who was at law with their father, and they being the material witnesses in their father's behalf, the monster murdered them, to get rid of their testimony.

Wine.—A farmer of South-Carolina, last year, from four acres of land, sold wine to the amount of $2,400. Why do not *all* the farmers of North Carolina turn their attention towards this profitable business? It would be better to make wine for their common drink, than *whiskey.*

Louisiana.—We are again obliged to defer till our next, the communication of a 'Louisianian,' on the late elections in that state. We had hoped to be able to insert it this week; but other matter, which claimed our early attention, did not leave us space to do so.

Jealousy!—A young man in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who was refused the hand of a young lady whom he had courted, watched an opportunity, and shot her with a pistol: an overruling Providence, however, saved her, the ball glanced her ear and neck, and she is out of danger. The miserable wretch then made several attempts on his own life. To what depths of crime will not "jealousy, that green ey'd monster that doth make the meat it feeds upon," plunge the weak-minded and the enthusiast.

Capital conviction.—At the fall term of the superior court for Montgomery county, held week before last, *Cyrus B. Robinson*, was tried on an indictment for burglary and robbery—for breaking open a store, and stealing therefrom sundry articles of merchandize: he was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. He was tried at the last superior court in this town, for the same offence, and acquitted, the jury being under an impression that he was *non compos.* But it is now the opinion of those best acquainted with him, that he is more rogue than fool.

Fruit and Shade Trees.—It is said that the *Fall* season is much better than the *Spring*, for planting out any kind of Trees. Shade trees not only add to the beauty, but no doubt in a good degree to the healthfulness of a town. Without *any* trees as a protection, it would not only be extremely unpleasant, but *unsafe* to walk the streets much during the summer solstice, exposed to the vertical rays of the Sun: but were our side-walks well lined with Pride of China trees, the whole town would be an agreeable promenade. We are pleased to see, however, that our citizens are very generally turning their attention to this best of shade trees: more of them have been planted in Salisbury, within two years past, than ever before: and we hope soon to see *every* owner of a lot, have them in front of his premises.

Rail Roads.—A meeting of the citizens of Newbern, was held on the 4th inst. on the subject of the contemplated *Rail Road* through the centre of the state. A preamble and resolutions, cordially approving the plan, and pledging their hearty co-operation in every practicable measure to carry it into operation, were unanimously adopted: the author of the able essays, under the signature of *Carlton*, was thanked for bringing the subject before the public, and advocating the construction of the rail-way with so much ability, zeal and perseverance: and the members from that town and county, were requested to advocate the subject before the legislature.

The Charlotte Dinner.....AGAIN! We had expected that the little junta of Adams men in Charlotte had concluded not to afflict the readers of their paper in this place with any more squibbing against us, by the smoke of which they vainly hoped to blind the eyes of the people, and prevent them from viewing, in its true light, their shuffling conduct in relation to the political complexion of the company at the celebration of the late 4th of July in that town; but having, in the effervescence of their zeal for the administration, stumbled into a most awkward and perplexing dilemma, it would seem they are desperately bent on throwing the odium of their own indiscreet conduct on *our* shoulders: with how much *justice*, or *fair*-

ness, they are thus endeavoring to make us answerable for a political FAUX PAS of *theirs*, we will now proceed to show.

The late 4th of July was celebrated by a respectable company of gentlemen, 50 or 60 in number, in the town of Charlotte.....most of whom happened to be friends of the administration. The day was also celebrated at King's, 7 or 8 miles from town, by about the same number of gentlemen.....nearly all of whom were friends of Jackson. Of these facts, we were apprized within a few days after the celebration; but as, on *such* an occasion, (the anniversary of the birth-day of our Liberties) we had hoped, and indeed felt well assured, that our patriotic fellow-citizens of Mecklenburg were willing to merge all partizan feeling in the more general one of *national* pride and exultation, we thought it would be ill-timed to say any thing about the strength of parties at either of the dinners; and we never should have published a syllable on the subject, had we not been compelled to do so by the Adams people. But the circumstance of a majority of the company at the Charlotte dinner *happening* to be administration men, was too precious a *sign* for THEM to let go unnoticed.....for signs favorable to their cause are "few and far between" in N. Carolina: Forthwith some of the *junta* communicated the joyous tidings to the propagator of their 'opinions' and *wishes* in this place; the news was according blazoned forth to the world, and republished in the *affiliated* presses all over the Union, as a *sign* that North Carolina was doubtful on the Presidency! We felt that this *boast* (of the dinner party's being composed principally of Adams men) would operate, abroad, to the prejudice of the citizens of Charlotte, by creating an impression that they could not sufficiently chasten their party zeal, to enable them to unite, even in the harmonious observance of the political Sabbath of the nation; and we knew, too, that it would *(as it was intended)* convey a false impression abroad of the strength of parties there. Viewing the subject in this light, we thought we should be wanting in our duty, as public journalists, to the citizens of Mecklenburg, and would not fulfil our obligations to the public, by remaining silent. Accordingly we published the short article, in our paper of the 22d July, which called forth the scurrilous piece in the Adams print of the 5th of August, over the signature of 'Citizens of Charlotte;' and which, it now appears from a spiteful and abusive communication in that paper of last week, over the proper name of a *school boy*, was prepared at the request, and under the supervision, of the aforementioned *junta*. Indeed, they have virtually fathered both publications, by appending to the latter their *certificate, (a la mode* Mister Clay) signed by Samuel Macomb, F. M. Ross, J. H. Blake, Benj. Cottrell, Rich. Gillespie, J. D. Boyd, G. Kendrick, D. R. Dunlap, A. Graham It is with these persons, then, that we must settle our account, and not with a *beardless tyro*, who has been used by them in this business, for the same reason that the monkey in the fable found it convenient to get the loan of the cat's claws to rake his chesnuts out of the fire. We shall not flatter the *lad's* vanity so far as even to mention his name in our paper, which is read, on a fair estimate, by six or eight thousand persons weekly, and circulates in 13 or 14 states of the Union; for that would be giving him a factitious importance, which he might otherwise never acquire; and it might, too, so inflate him with his "*individual* responsibility," that he would be in danger of sharing the fate of the fabled toad. No, the *stripling* shall not be spoiled by our agency....no act of ours shall help to extend his name beyond the columns of the *family* paper; to which, perhaps, it will be for his future welfare that it should be confined. And we would here advise the sponsors of this *nursling*-scribbler, the next time he manifests an itching for politics, to give him the *hickory*, instead of a *certificate*.

The complaint of Samuel Macomb, and associates, (the Adams *junta* heretofore referred to) who have, by their *certificate*, become responsible for the ribaldry of the *school boy*, is, that our article in relation to the Charlotte dinner, was "evidently calculated, if not *purposely intended*, to create an opinion in the public mind derogatory to the social character of the citizens of" that town. Now we flatly deny that our article was *intended* to create any such opinion; and it is only by a tortuous construction of our language, that it can be said it was *calculated* to have that effect. The Adams paper *first* published the fact, that the party who dined in Charlotte was made up mostly of *Adams men*.....ergo, that it was an '*Adams* dinner,' an 'Adams affair:' and this information, we have every reason to believe, was communicated for publication by one of this very *junta*, who so wantonly charge us with wishing to 'create an opinion' which, if it have any existence in reality, was *created by themselves*, as *they* (or their printer, which is the same thing) FIRST promulgated to the world what they so malevolently find fault with us for publishing *afterwards*.

We did not say that the dinner was *gotten up* as a *party* affair; nor that there was any lack of friendly or social feeling at it, to mar the festivity of the occasion. Our only object in referring to the circumstance at all, was to disabuse the public in relation to the *boast* made in the Adams paper, of the administration strength at the dinner. We knew that that boast was an unjust one;—that a majority of Adams men having *accidentally* assembled at the dinner, was no more evidence of the strength of the administration in that quarter, than the fact of nearly all the gentlemen at King's being friends of Jackson, was a fair test of the Old Hero's popularity there: and we might with as much propriety have turned the dinner at King's into a favorable 'sign' for *our* cause, as the junta did that at Charlotte to *theirs*; But we saw the manifest impropriety of doing so; we did not wish to take advantage of so *small* a matter, at the risk of creating an undue impression abroad .....it was reserved for the Charlotte junta, and their printer here, to commit so palpable a *faux pas*. And were they possessed of only a modicum of magnanimity, they would acknowledge their error, and submit to the consequences of their indiscreet conduct, with a much better grace than they seem disposed to do,—instead of attempting to saddle *their own* faults on *our* back.

As to the gibes with which Samuel Macomb (*etat* Major, quondam sheriff, commoner and tavern keeper, and now calico and ribbon seller, gold digger and *would-be* GREAT man) and his associates, have flouted us, by designating us as "the *little* Major," "my *little* sir," &c. we will briefly remark, that we esteem this species of scurrility as a *compliment*, rather than otherwise. It shows the *refined* standard by which they estimate merit, and betrays *their own mental calibre*. They would prefer *matter* to *mind*; and judge of a man's worth as they would of a bullock's, by *gross weight!* On this point, however, we are willing to submit the case to the better judgment of the Poet. ..and poets ought to be good authority in such matters....who says, (or *sings*, as the word sounds more musically) that

'Fat paunches have lean pates; and dainty bits
'Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits.'

"*The hawk and snake each other greet.....*
"*The wolf and lamb harmonious meet.*"

At the late commencement of Harvard University, in Massachusetts, Mr. *Stevenson*, the *Jackson* speaker of the house of representatives of the U. S. and *John Quincy Adams*, president of the U. S. walked side by side to the college hall. This is a small *sign* that the era of good feelings is about to dawn on us. We are glad to see it.

THE SICK SECRETARY.
A PARODY.

Mr. Harry Clay's had a shake
Of the vile Dengue fever:
News from New-York first made him quake;
But Kentucky made him *shiver*.

Swimming.—A Dr. Leiber has a *swimming school* in Boston. Several of his pupils lately swam 5½ miles, against a head wind, in *one hour and twenty minutes*, without resting. We would recommend some of our misguided Adams friends, for whom we feel a personal regard and sympathy, to learn the *art of swimming*; for, as they are getting into troubled waters, we fear they will *sink*, never to rise again!

Virginia Convention.....Virginia has now redeemed herself, in a good degree, from the charge (which has so long lain at her door) of cherishing an aristocratic, anti-republican spirit. Her people have voted to call a Convention, to amend their Constitution, (or form of government) and expunge from it that odious provision which disfranchises a *freeman*, (a native-born *American* citizen) unless he possesses a *freehold*, which makes *property*, mere perishable *matter*, the VOTER, instead of MAN, with a heaven-born *mind*, and an immortal *soul!*

By the proclamation of the Gov. of Virg. it appears that the vote of the people, on the propriety of calling a Convention, stood: 21,875 for; and 16,645 against; majority *for* a convention, 5,230. May North-Carolina 'go and do likewise.' At a proper season, we shall take up the subject; and endeavor to set before our eastern brethren, the manifest injustice they are doing us in the West, as well as to the character of the state, by opposing a Convention.

An extra session of the legislature of New-York, was commenced at Albany, on the 9th inst: the object, and only object of which is, to act on the revised code of laws which has been prepared by authority of the state.

New Appointment.—David Dunlap has been appointed, by the Post Master General, Post-Master at Bethany Church, Iredell county, N. C. vice Wm. A. Dunlap, resigned.

Capt. Booth, of the U. S. navy, died in the Mediterranean sea, on the 26th July last; and was buried, with distinguished military honors, by the British authorities at Gibraltar.

Indiana.—In this state, Ray received 12,637, Canby 10,000, Moore 8,723 votes for Governor. Of the members elected to the Legislature, the Annotator, a paper printed in that state, says 24 are for Jackson, and 7 for Adams. We have not seen, for a *certainty*, whether Boon, or Blake, is elected to Congress: the accounts are very contradictory; but we are inclined to think Boon is the successful man.

Kentucky.....The Administration folks can't get over their defeat in Kentucky: they feel that they have been vanquished, and are sorely chagrined about it: they thought that with their *Magnus* on the ground, they could carry all before them; but since the people have expressed, in emphatic terms, their non-concurrence in the course of conduct pursued by those whom they have heretofore been in the habit of looking up to for guidance in political matters, but who, in the late Presidential election, betrayed and *sold* them,—they are exercising every species of trickery, and are *chopping logic* most ingeniously, to turn their defeat into a triumph. But it it won't all do; they are beaten.....miserably beaten! Metcalf is, to be sure, barely squeezed in as Gov.; but the Jackson Lt. Gov. Breathitt, has beaten his Adams opponent by nearly *eleven hundred* majority! And there is a handsome Jackson majority in both branches of the legislature. If this election is any test of the sentiments of the people of Kentucky on the Presidency, (and the Adams people say it is) the Electoral vote of the state will most assuredly be given to Jackson.

Mr. Barry received 38,231 votes, Mr. Breathitt 37,541; in all for the Jackson candidates, 75,772. Mr. Metcalf received 38,940, Mr. Underwood 36,454; in all, for the Adams candidates, 75,394: Leaving a majority for Jackson, of 378! Now who has most cause to crow?

At Surry superior court, Michael M'Collum was tried on an indictment for the murder of a Mr. Hutchens: verdict, manslaughter. Gen. R. M. Saunders, counsel for the prisoner.

At Wilkes superior court, Jacob Miller was tried for the murder of Jos. D. Baldwin, Esq.: verdict, guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of October next. The prisoner was ably defended by D. F. Caldwell and R. M. Saunders, Esqs.; but his guilt was so clearly established, that the jury could not hesitate to render a verdict against him. We understand he confessed his guilt, after he was convicted.

A man by the name of Barlow, was tried at the same term, for the murder of his wife; but was acquitted, on the plea of insanity: he was defended by R. H. Burton and James Norwood, Esquires.

There was also tried, at this term, a man by the name of Thompson, *alias* Newton, for passing counterfeit money: he was convicted, and sentenced to receive 39 lashes, stand in the pillory, and be imprisoned 12 months.

☞ In our next, or succeeding paper, we shall publish the communication from Dr. M. W. Alexander, on his mode of rearing the Silk worm, &c.

☞ We are obliged to omit, in this week's paper, five or six new advertisements, the orders for the publication of which did not reach us till our columns were filled: we hope, however, they will not suffer by one week's delay.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 19.—By the ship Caledonia, Captain Rogers, which arrived below this morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d ult. we have received Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 31st July inclusive.

The eighth and ninth Bulletins of the Russian army are dated at the Camp at Kurassu, July 5th, giving further details of the capitulation of the fortress of Brailaw. The Russian main army was to advance by forced marches to Canargik. The Gazette de France, of July 29th, gives the latest advices from Bucharest.

Bucharest, July 18.—Accounts this moment received, inform us that Managlian, an important fortified place, which defends the main road to Varna, has surrendered to the Russians. There is now no obstacle to stop the march of the left wing of the Russians towards Varna.

A German paper asserts that 100,000 Russians are advancing to force the passage of the Bilkan mountains. The Turks it is said, depend on their lines at Schuinla, which are defended by 1,300 cannon.

The Nuremburg Correspondent of the 22d inst. says it was reported at Vienna that an alliance had been entered into by England, France and Austria, to prevent the threatened aggradizement of Russia.

The French papers of Sunday state confidently that 12,000 men are to be despatched immediately to compel Ibrahim to evacuate the Morea France is said to take this step at the request of the Emperor of Russia, and it is added that England is to co-operate with a naval force, so that the three powers are represented as acting in concert. Such a step would greatly add to the embarrassment of the Sultan, and probably hasten his submission.

It seems that a conspiracy against the life of the President has been foiled in Greece, and that the recent successes of the Russians have raised the tone of the Greeks. An article dated Smyrna, June 18, says that Count Capo d'Istria will be obliged to have recourse to more energetic measures to govern the Greek nation, especially since the discovery of the conspiracy of Colocotroni who has been arrested with 25 of his accomplices.

Some disturbances are said to have broken out in Spain; several bands of guerillas and others have declared for Don Carlos, in opposition to the reigning monarch. It was expected that some such step as this would be the result of the success of Don Miguel in Spain.

The British Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 28th July; on which occasion the Lord Chancellor read a speech from the King; in which his majesty is made to say, that he has received assurances from his allies of the most friendly disposition, &c. &c.

The Difference.—In JACKSON county, Missouri, the Jackson candidate received 303 votes, and the Adams only *one!* While in CLAY county, Illinois, the Jackson candidate received *every* vote over his Adams opponent. *U. S. Tel.*

The game's up.—We understand, from one of the most honorable and intelligent citizens of Maryland, that the *late news* from Kentucky is producing a re-action in Maryland—and that many of the Administration-men begin to confess that the State is against them. Maryland will elect a Legislature against Adams and Clay. Jackson will certainly get six electoral votes.

Don Pablo Obregon, minister to the United States from the republic of Mexico, committed suicide in Washington City on the 10th inst. by hanging himself, during a fit of derangement. He was a gentleman of courteous demeanor, and universally esteemed.

C. W. Bird, Esq. Judge of the United States district court for Ohio, died on the 25th ult.; and, what is not a little singular, his death happened on the same day with that of Judge Robert Trimble, of the United States supreme court.

Guatemala.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Guatemala to his friend in New-York—"I am very happy to announce to you, that the disturbance between St. Salvador and Guatemala, which for these two years has so much afflicted this republic, is now at an end. The two contending parties have concluded, and proclaimed peace, and a new Congress is to be held immediately—both armies are joined to enter St. Salvador, and to put themselves under the orders of the new congress.

The Duke of Wellington and his brother the venerable Marquis of Wellesley, have become reconciled.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, September 11.—Cotton, 9¼ to 9½; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 10; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 3 a 4½; whiskey, 25 a 25.....United States bank notes, 6¼ to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days, 4 to 5 per ct. pre.

Charleston, Sept. 15.—Upland cotton 9 a 11; whiskey, 26 to 27; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 16; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ to 1¾ per cent. ditto.

Remark.—Several small parcels of New Cotton have come to market; but, as yet, there has been no sales that we have heard of. We understand it is held at 11 to 11½ cents—there is little or no nemand for the old, and our quotations are nominal.

Camden, Sept. 13.—Cotton, 9 a 10; wheat 62½ S. C. Money; Flour 3½ a 4 00, out of the wagon corn 37½; Salt 70 cents.

Petersburg, Septm. 12.—Cotton, 9 to 10; tobacco, $2 50 a 7¾—refused, 1½ a $2½; corn, 1¾ a $2; bacon, 6 a 8; lard, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 34 a 35; peach 45 a 74 cents.....North Carolina bank bills, 5½ to 6 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2½ a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2½ per cent. discount.

New-York Sept. 10.—Cotton: The sales have amounted to about 1000 bales—consisting of 700 Uplands at 9¾ a 11½ cents; 200 Alabamas at 10 to 10½, and 100 Tennessee and New Orleans at 10 a 12½ cents. Prices generally are hardly supported, though small lots have brought something over these rates. Accounts from Liverpool, to 1st Aug. have been received per ship Caledonia. There does not appear to have been any material change there since the date of our previous accounts. *Commer. Adv.*

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday last, John, infant son of Capt. Samuel Lemly, aged 20 months.

In this town, on Friday last, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. John Fulton, aged about 5 years.

In Iredell county, on the 2d inst. very suddenly, Mrs. Ruthy Almira Fleming, consort of Moses T. Fleming, aged about 19 years. This amiable woman, the pattern of humility, has left a distressed husband, a helpless infant only 15 days old, and a circle of affectionate relatives, to mourn their loss. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 31st ult. Mr. James Dinkins, jr. son of James Dinkins sen. Esq. Also on the same day, Mrs. Ann McKnight, relict of the late James McKnight. Also, on the 2d inst. Mr. Wm. M. Neely. also, a child of Mr. Jonas Rudisill: All of the same county.

Lately, on Beaver creek, Sumpter district, S. C. Mr. Arthur Cunningham, at the advanced age of 96 or 100 years, having left a son who served as an officer in the revolutionary war.

In New-York, on the 5th inst. Gen. Theodorus Bailey, Postmaster of that city, aged 70. He was a Whig in the Revolution, and a prominent useful and estimable citizen.

In New-York, on the 21st ult. David Gelston, Esq. He was a delegate in the old provincial congress, which met in New-York, May, 1774, and held several other important offices; and was a devoted Whig throughout the Revolution: he died in his 85th year.

Goodman's Hotel,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *Tavern* in the house lately occupied by Mr. B. M. McCulloch of this town, North West corner of Broad and King streets, and immediately opposite the Court House. The public may rely on his strenuous exertions to render his entertainment satisfactory in every particular. He wishes the traveller to call and judge for himself. Private rooms for families will always be kept ready furnished.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, S. C. Feb. 9, 1828. 8t40

Taken Up and Committed

TO the jail in Lincoln county, N. C. on the 22d July, a negro fellow who says his name is *HARRY*, and that he ran away from Mr. Wm. Worthy, of Alabama, who was carrying him to that state for sale; says he was purchased from Mr. Austin in this state, by Mr. Worthy. He is 5 feet 6 inches high, his countenance rather irregular, and a small scar on his forehead: he had with him, when committed, a blue cloth coat; also, a blue homespun coat, and thick negro-cloth pantaloons. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

Sept. 8th, 1828. 33

AUCTION SALES
AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

ON Tuesday, Sept. 23d, will be sold, by the subscribers, at their Auction Store, a large and valuable assortment of freshly imported

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

consisting in part, of

Superfine, fine & common Cloths & Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics, &c. &c.

ALSO, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery Ware. Terms liberal, and made known at sale. WILKINGS & Co. *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 4th, 1828. 3t34

POSTPONEMENT.

AS the vessel by which the Goods advertised for sale on the 23d inst. were shipped, did not sail from New-York as soon as was expected, the above sale is unavoidably postponed till *Tuesday, Sept.* 30; when it will POSITIVELY take place.

WILKINGS & Co. *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1828.

Notice to slave holders.

WAS committed to the jail in Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. on the 18th inst. a negro boy, aged about 24; and has a scar on his forehead, and also on one foot. He says his name is *HARRY*, and belongs to Rendall Weathers, York District, S. C. 12 miles from the Court-House, and was bought of John Springs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Sept. 19, 1828. 33

Committed to the Jail

OF Montgomery county, N. C. on the 3d of September, 1828, a negro man, who says his name is *LEWIS*, and belongs to a Mr. Belcher of Columbia, S. C. He is 5 feet 2¼ inches high; somewhat affected with pains in his thighs: says he is between 35 and 40 years old: The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

4t36 A. FOREST, *Jailor.*

New Store,
AT MOCKSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership in the *Mercantile Business*, at Mocksville, Rowan county, N. C. under the firm of *HARGRAVE & HUNT*, are now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, an entirely new stock of

Dry Goods, Crockery,
Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.
Cutlery,

Selected and bought by one of the firm, for *cash*; which they will sell low for *CASH*, or *COTTON*, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Persons wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ROBERT L. HARGRAVE.
ANDREW HUNT.

August 25th, 1828. 6t37

TO THE PUBLIC.
COWAN & REEVES

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery,
Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for *CASH* or *COTTON*, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COWAN & REEVES.

Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt55

Administration Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Andrew Baird, dec'd, late of Burke county, desire all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

8t39

M. BAIRD,
WM. L. BAIRD, *Adm'rs.*

September, 1828.

Public Sale.

ON Monday, the 10th of November next, at Baird's Forge, Burke county, the late residence of Andrew Baird, dec'd. on a credit of twelve months, will be sold

Several likely Negroes;
Three Wagons and Harness;
A Gig, and Sulkey: Also,
Horses, Mules.
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

M. BAIRD, } *Adm'rs.*
WM. L. BAIRD, }

Sept. 12th, 1828. 8t39

Transylvania University,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

THE Medical Lectures will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday of November and terminate on the 1st Saturday of March.

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D. *on Anatomy and Surgery.*

CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D. *Institutes and Clinical Practice.*

JOHN E. COOKE, M. D. *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

CHARLES W. SHORT, M. D. *Materia Medica and Medical Botany.*

JAMES BLYTHE, D. D. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

Each Professor lectures daily, Sabbaths excepted. The Ticket to the Anatomical and Surgical course is $20; each of the others $15. Matriculation with the use of the Library, $5. The Graduation fee $20.

C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*

Lexington, Ky. August 8, 1828. 3t34

Lost or Mislaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.

August 30th, 1828. 30

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

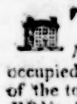
THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17, 1827. 82

Entertainment.



THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. *Robert Weeks*, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his *TAVERN*. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12

WHITFIELD KERR.

Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16tf THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER,

May 23*d*. 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Pannel Gig, and Jersey Wagon.

FOR sale, a first rate Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon; they will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply at the subscriber's coach and gig manufactory, one door east of the jail, on Main street.

NATHAN BROWN.

Salisbury, August 8*th*. 1828. 28

RACES!

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, the 30th October, and continue three days.

First day; two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding;

Second day; mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day;

Third day; county purse, three best in five. Free for any horse, mare, or gelding, raised and owned in the county of Rowan.

HY. GILES, *Sec'y.*

3*d Sept*. 2828. 4t34

To the COTTON Planters.

THE subscriber has been engaged in the manufacture of *COTTON GINS*, for many years; he has travelled, within a few years, through the states of S. C., Alab., Geor. and Mississippi, for the purpose of improving himself in the principles and construction of these useful machines: from his enlarged experience in this business, he feels some confidence in presenting his claims to the attention of Planters; he feels assured, that by combining the late improvements in Cotton Gins with a recent improvement of his own, he can make Gins pick from a 1-4 to 1-3 faster than the common Gins, and at the same time to moat, in a superior manner: these improvements can be put upon the common Gin in an effectual manner, inasmuch as they appertain mostly to the breast of the Gin.

He will repair, or make Gins to order, at a short notice.

For reference as to the plan and execution of his work, he would refer to Jesse Hargrave, of Lexington, Anderson Ellis, of the Jersey Settlement, and Michael Brown, of Salisbury. He has on hand, and for sale, when finished, five or six excellent Gins. 6t33

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, August, 1828.

Regimental Order.

Head Quarters 63d Reg'nt. N. C. Militia,
Salisbury, Sept 1*st*, 1828.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, composing the 1st Rowan (or 63d State) Regiment of N. C. Militia, are ordered to appear in the town of Salisbury, on *Wednesday, the 22d day of October* next, at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped, as the law directs, for regimental muster and review. It is strictly enjoined on officers to appear completely *equipped*, or the law will be enforced against them.

The commissioned officers are ordered to appear at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 21st, with fire-arms, for drill.

EDWARD YARBRO, *Col. Comdt.*

Sept. 1*st*, 1828. 7t36

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number to 615, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

REMOVAL!

I INTEND removing from Salisbury in about two months from this time: those indebted to me by note, will please call and pay the same; and those that have open accounts, will also please to call and close the same at or before the October court next; those that fail to comply with the above requests, may expect to find their papers without discrimination, in the hands of an Officer for collection.

GEO. McCONNAUGHEY.

Sept. 8th, 1828. 4t34

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. ☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3*d*, 1828. 22

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE

Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 17

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *WAGON YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 69

Fayetteville, 1st April. 1828.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*. 1827. 62

Estate of Capt. D. Craige.

HAVING qualified at November court last, as administrators on the estate of Capt David Craige, late of Rowan county, dec'd. we desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally attested, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

3mt37 THOS. CRAIGE.
ROBT. N. CRAIGE.

July 15, 1828. *Administrators.*

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a *negro woman* named *Amy*, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff*

May 12, 1828. [24tf] *of Mecklenburg county.*

Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is *John*, that he ran away from his master, John Pegro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen Nat. Cardle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Shff.*

Sept. 8th, 1828. 31

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complected, between 22 and 23 years old: no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is *Daniel*, and that he belongs to William Powel, of Richmond county, N. Carolina. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 19

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th inst. a mulatto fellow named *TOM*, between 35 and 40 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a scar on his throat, stutters badly, his two toes next the big toe grow together. A very liberal reward will be given any one who will take up said boy, and deliver him to the subscriber, 9 miles from Salisbury, on the Wilkesboro' road, or confine him in jail, and give me information. 32

Sept. 8th, 1828. THOMAS WOOD.

Castor Oil.

A FULL supply of the above article, is just received and for sale at reduced prices by

F. WILLEY & Co.

Salisbury, August 18th, 1828. 6t38

POETRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"Nunc vino pellite curas:
Cras ingens iterabimus æquor."

"Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die." TRANSLATION.

The voice of Wisdom cries, "*Provide!*
"But do not spare the hoarded Store;
"Since here you cannot long abide,
"And future times will furnish more.
"Enjoy the bounties nature sends,
"With children, spouse, and chosen friends."

Why should our anxious thoughts extend
Beyond the prudent cares of life,
Except to that important end
Which terminates our mortal strife?
Nor wealth nor fame will then avail
To steer our bark or trim our sail.

Within the span which Heaven prescribes,
Let all your wishes be confined;
He, who is Providence confides,
Is happy, cheerful, and resigned;
With manliness his part performs,
In darkness, sunshine, and in storms.

Then let us make the passing time
An hour of pleasure,—not of waste;
Neither elated nor supine,
But in a medium sweet and chaste,
The bounteous hand of Heaven adore,
Enjoy its gifts, and hope for more.

Let men of *sixty* fiercely strive
To mount the *thorny* chair of state:
Let Young Ambition enterprize
To stem the silent march of fate;
'Tis wisdom's part to steer between,
And smile upon the passing scene.

The man, who scorns dishonor'd life,
Prepared to stand in freedom's cause,
Determin'd in the direst strife
Waged for his Country's *spotless laws*,—
This is the man that always must
Be free, till dust returns to dust. O

FROM THE ARIEL.

TIME

Dark dealing power! around thy way,
The wrecks of human grandeur lay;
Oblivion's waters, cold and black,
Roll onward in the gloomy track,
And darkly hide from mortal ken,
The traces where thy course hath been.

Mysterious power! still deep and strong,
The tide of years shall roll along;
The sun shall leave his home on high,
The moon and stars of heaven shall die:
And *thou* shalt be the last to fall,
The conqueror and the end of all.

BY SHELLEY.

Music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory;
Odours, when sweet violets sicken,
Live within the sense they quicken.

Rose leaves, when the rose is dead,
Are heap'd for the beloved's bed;
And so thy thoughts, when thou art gone,
Love itself shall slumber on.

MISCELLANY.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of North Carolina.

"The Synod of North Carolina, from long observation, feeling deeply impressed with the great importance of Sunday-School institutions; and convinced of the important effects they are calculated to produce on the rising generation, do hereby earnestly recommend to the friends of Zion within their bounds, the formation of Sunday School Unions, for each county in the State:—auxiliary to "The American Sunday School Union," which holds its Sessions in the City of Philadelphia. To this end,

Resolved. That the Rev. Messrs. Colin McIver and James G. Hamner, and the Hon Henry Potter, be a committee, to draft such Form of a Constitution, as may be expedient for such societies to adopt; and to publish an address, furnishing the community with such explanations and directions as may be proper for directing the public mind, and exciting public exertion, on this subject."

The Committee instituted by the above Resolution, have considered the subject submitted to them; and now, in compliance with the wishes of Synod, they beg leave, respectfully, to recommend to the good people of North Carolina, the formation of a Sunday School Union in each county in the State, under the following

CONSTITUTION:

Preamble: To cultivate concord, benevolence, and Christian charity; to impart Literary and Religious instruction, gratuitously, to the rising generation; to train up the youth in "the way in which he should go;" and to concentrate the benevolent efforts of the friends of Sabbath School instruction, of every name. We, the subscribers, agree to associate ourselves, under the title of "The [here insert the name of the County or Town] Sunday School Union;" and, for our government, have adopted the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1.—This Society shall be composed of such School Societies in the County, [or Town, as the case may be,] as shall be admitted into this Union, and individuals who pay Twenty-five Cents annually, in advance, or three Dollars for Life Membership. Any number of members present at an annual meeting shall be sufficient to form a quorum.

ART. 2.—The business of this Society shall be conducted by a Board of Managers, to consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary,* a Treasurer, and twelve other Managers, to be elected at every annual meeting of the Society, and of two Representatives from each School Society, to be by them chosen previous to the annual meeting. Ministers of the different denominations, whose School Societies are attached to this Union, shall be honorary members of the Board, and have a right to vote on all questions.

ART. 3.—The Board shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body; to form School Societies throughout the County; and to make all necessary Bye-Laws. They shall meet according to their own adjournments, or the call of the President or a Vice-President: And five shall be a quorum for the transaction of any business.

ART. 4.—The interior management of each School shall be confided to a Superintendent and Teachers, to be governed by such rules as the Board may think proper to adopt.

ART. 5.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be on the third Monday of March; one month previous to which, each School Society shall report in writing to the Corresponding Secretary, the state and progress of its School; from which the Board shall form a general Report, to lay before the annual meeting of the Society.

ART. 6.—This Society shall be auxiliary to the American Sunday-School Union, to which the Board shall report annually, and from which the Board shall procure suitable supplies of books for all the Schools in their Union.

ART. 7.—Every School Society shall be organized by a meeting of the subscribers or contributors, under such modification as may seem to be most convenient; to be governed, either by Managers, or by the Superintendent and Teachers, to be chosen at the first meeting: subject, however, to the rules and regulations of the Board of Managers. And each Society shall contribute to the Union, its quota for books, and for becoming auxiliary to the American S. S. Union.

ART. 8.—The Board shall provide a depository for the books at some convenient place, and shall appoint a Librarian, to take charge of and distribute them to their Schools, according to the terms and instructions to be prescribed by the Board.

Impressed with the belief that all self-created Societies should be clogged as little as possible with constitutional duties and restraints, and, aware of the amount of that favour which will be conferred by the Printers of the State in giving publicity to this scheme, and which the Committee here beg leave to bespeak, they have cautiously guarded against unnecessary details. A diversity of opinion as to the form, should create no difficulty, since no modification which recognises the general principles of the proposed constitution, would defeat the object. And if, on experiment, it shall be found, in any county, that no more than one school can be instituted, and therefore, no County Union is formed, such School, though deprived of the advantages of a County Union, may and ought to become auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union, from which it will derive important benefits.

For general information on this subject, the Committee would recommend the perusal of the American Sunday School Magazine—a valuable and interesting work, published in Philadelphia, at $1 50 per annum. In this work the inquirer will be thoroughly instructed in all the duties of a Superintendent, Librarian, Teacher, and Pupil; and in all the rules and regulations proper for the government and conduct of Sabbath Schools; and will at the same time find much to encourage his hopes and strengthen his resolutions and purposes of doing good upon a broad scale.

"The advantages which the "Union" affords, are, the collection of important facts and information; union of concert; uniformity of operation; combination of effort; saving of expense; and the increase of that charity which never faileth." "In the Union of the friends of Sunday Schools in a National Institution, there will be no sacrifice of principle; no compromise of duty; no interference with the internal management of smaller associations; all discordant elements are banished; union with Christ and one another, form the basis of the American Sunday School Union."

The books of that Institution are admirably calculated to please and instruct the youth, and to imbue their minds with useful knowledge:—they are selected with much care, by a Committee of five persons comprising members of different denominations of Christians. Many of these little volumes bear the marks of deep research and strong intellectual endowment, but are written in a style so simple, a method so perspicuous, and with such graphic development, that the young reader comprehends the subject, and is delighted with the book. These books, too, are sold to Auxiliary Societies at very reduced prices; so much so, that the saving in purchases very soon exceeds the fee ($3) given to the Parent Institution, for the privilege of becoming Auxiliary.

In commencing a school, it is important to have a small selection of books, including class-books, and printed cards and tickets. These can be obtained from some of the depositories of this State, with less delay, probably than from Philadelphia. One of those depositories is in Fayetteville, under the care of John MacRae, Esq. Post Master.

In the further discharge of this solemn duty, the committee must take the liberty to recommend to the serious consideration of every reflecting man and woman in the State, the moral obligation which rests upon every one to patronize and aid Sunday-School establishments. It is no visionary subject—no untried theory. Experiments have been multiplied; and success has crowned every effort. The way is now open; and all are invited to go forth, in the good and sure work. Who can tell the amount of that moral influence, which these institutions have already exerted over the human family? And whose perspicacity, piercing the veil of futurity, can calculate the benefits which are yet to flow from them? To say nothing of the three distant quarters of the Globe, and the thousand Islands scattered in the vast Oceans, (and Sunday-Schools have followed the Bible into almost every land,) and passing by the numerous foreign nations of our own hemisphere, we can already number, within our own territory, about 250,000 children instructed in Sabbath-Schools.

By the last estimate of the National Institution, we have 2600 Schools and 24,307 Teachers; and since the formation of that Society, in May 1824, it appears that 5481 Teachers and Scholars have made a profession of religion. There are numerous instances of Sunday School Pupils becoming ornaments of the learned professions; and not a few of the learned Divines received their first religious impressions in such Schools.

Our world is undergoing a prodigious moral change, and various are the means now employed to meliorate the condition of sinful man and fit him for the enjoyment of the upper world; among these, are, Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, and Bible Class Associations. These and other kindred associations, *in the* hands of God, are throwing a flood of light where moral darkness has long brooded.

But the Sunday-School system is the nursery for all the other moral, benevolent, and religious Societies. It seems to be the foundation stone, laid by infinite Wisdom and Goodness, on which we may build our hopes for future generations; and the American Sunday-School Union is the focal luminary—the Sun which shall radiate our whole system. It therefore becomes all the friends of social happiness to lend a helping hand to this system. The object is worthy the mighty efforts of the united community. The National Institution calls for help. The wandering, Sabbath-breaking youth of our own State must be reclaimed. The mass of children must be instructed. Morality and Religion must be taught to the rising generation. And who shall effect this great work? The cry is to all; for every one can do something; and the united whole, with Divine aid, can do all things needful. THE COMMITTEE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1828.

* In some instances, one Secretary may be sufficient. Of this, however, every Society will judge for itself.

The following rhymes are appended to a book in 1613. They form an outcry, common nearly to all countries and times:

"Wise men labor, good men grieve,
Knaves despise, and fools believe;
Help, Lord! and now stand to us,
Or knaves and fools will quite undo us."

EPITAPH.

Stop, passenger, for here is laid
One who the debt of nature paid.
This is not strange, the reader cries;
We all know here a dead man lies.
You're right; but stop, I'll tell you more:
He never paid a debt before:
And now he's gone, I'll further say,
He never will another pay.